

The ASY-EOS experiment at GSI: investigating symmetry energy at supra-saturation densities

P. Russotto^{1,a}, M. Chartier², M.D. Cozma³, E. De Filippo¹, A. Le Fèvre⁴, S. Gannon², I. Gašparić^{5,6}, M. Kiš^{4,5}, S. Kupny⁷, Y. Leifels⁴, R.C. Lemmon⁸, Q. Li⁹, J. Łukasik¹⁰, P. Marini^{11,12}, P. Pawłowski¹⁰, S. Santoro^{13,14}, W. Trautmann⁴, M. Veselsky¹⁵, L. Acosta¹⁶, M. Adamczyk⁷, A. Al-Ajlan¹⁷, M. Al-Garawi¹⁸, S. Al-Homaidhi¹⁷, F. Amorini¹⁶, L. Auditore^{13,14}, T. Aumann⁶, Y. Ayyad¹⁹, V. Baran^{16,20}, Z. Basrak⁵, R. Bassini²¹, J. Benlliure¹⁹, C. Boiano²¹, M. Boisjoli¹², K. Boretzky⁴, J. Brzychczyk⁷, A. Budzanowski¹⁰, G. Cardella¹, P. Cammarata¹¹, Z. Chajecski²², A. Chbihi¹², M. Colonna¹⁶, B. Czech¹⁰, M. Di Toro^{16,23}, M. Famiano²⁴, V. Greco^{16,23}, L. Grassi⁵, C. Guazzoni^{21,25}, P. Guazzoni^{21,26}, M. Heil⁴, L. Heilborn¹¹, R. Introzzi²⁷, T. Isobe²⁸, K. Kezzar¹⁸, A. Krasznahorkay²⁹, N. Kurz⁴, E. La Guidara¹, G. Lanzalone^{16,30}, P. Lasko⁷, I. Lombardo^{31,32}, W.G. Lynch²², Z. Matthews³, L. May¹¹, T. Minniti^{13,14}, M. Mostazo¹⁹, A. Pagano¹, M. Papa¹, S. Pirrone¹, R. Pleskac⁴, G. Politi^{1,23}, F. Porto^{16,23}, R. Reifarth⁴, W. Reisdorf⁴, F. Riccio^{21,25}, F. Rizzo^{16,23}, E. Rosato^{31,32}, D. Rossi^{4,22}, H. Simon⁴, I. Skwirczynska¹⁰, Z. Sosin⁷, L. Stuhl²⁹, A. Trifirò^{13,14}, M. Trimarchi^{13,14}, M.B. Tsang²², G. Verde¹, M. Vigilante^{31,32}, A. Wieloch⁷, P. Wigg², H.H. Wolter³³, P. Wu², S. Yennello¹¹, P. Zambon^{21,25}, L. Zetta^{21,26}, and M. Zoric⁵

¹INFN-Sezione di Catania, Catania, Italy

²University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

³IFIN-HH, Magurele-Bucharest, Romania

⁴GSI Helmholtzzentrum, Darmstadt, Germany

⁵Ruder Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

⁶Technische Universität, Darmstadt, Germany

⁷Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland

⁸STFC Laboratory, Daresbury, UK

⁹Huzhou Teachers College, China

¹⁰IFJ-PAN, Krakow, Poland

¹¹Texas A&M University, College Station, USA

¹²GANIL, Caen, France

¹³INFN-Gruppo Collegato di Messina, Messina, Italy

¹⁴Università di Messina, Messina, Italy

¹⁵Institute of Physics, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia

¹⁶INFN-Laboratori Nazionali del Sud, Catania, Italy

¹⁷KACST Riyadh, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

¹⁸King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

¹⁹University of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain

²⁰University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

²¹INFN-Sezione di Milano, Milano, Italy

²²NSCL Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA

²³Università di Catania, Catania, Italy

^ae-mail: russotto@lns.infn.it

²⁴Western Michigan University, USA

²⁵Politecnico di Milano, Milano, Italy

²⁶Università degli Studi di Milano, Milano, Italy

²⁷INFN, Politecnico di Torino, Torino, Italy

²⁸RIKEN, Wako, Japan

²⁹Institute of Nuclear Research, Debrecen, Hungary

³⁰Università Kore, Enna, Italy

³¹INFN-Sezione di Napoli, Napoli, Italy

³²Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy

³³LMU, München, Germany

Abstract. The elliptic-flow ratio of neutrons with respect to protons or light complex particles in reactions of heavy-ions at pre-relativistic energies has been proposed as an observable sensitive to the strength of the symmetry term of the nuclear equation of state at supra-saturation densities. The results obtained from the existing FOPI/LAND data for $^{197}\text{Au}+^{197}\text{Au}$ collisions at 400 MeV/nucleon in comparison with the UrQMD model simulations favoured a moderately soft symmetry term, but suffer from a considerable statistical uncertainty. These results have been confirmed by an independent analysis based on the Tübingen QMD simulations. In order to obtain an improved data set for Au+Au collisions and to extend the study to other systems, a new experiment was carried out at the GSI laboratory by the ASY-EOS collaboration. The present status of the data analysis is reported

1 ASY-EOS (S394) experiment at GSI

The neutron-proton elliptic flows ratio and difference have been proposed as useful observables in order to investigate the high-density behavior of the nuclear symmetry energy [1, 2]. Comparisons of existing data from the FOPI-LAND experiment [3] with UrQMD and Tübingen QMD model calculations suggest a moderately soft symmetry term, but suffer from a considerable statistical uncertainty. The agreement of constraints obtained with a momentum-independent isovector model (UrQMD) and with a momentum-dependent one (Tübingen QMD) suggests a route towards a model independent constraint of the the high-density symmetry energy [4]. In order to improve the statistical accuracy of measured flow parameters for Au+Au reactions and to extend the flow measurements to other systems, the symmetric collision systems $^{197}\text{Au}+^{197}\text{Au}$, $^{96}\text{Zr}+^{96}\text{Zr}$ and $^{96}\text{Ru}+^{96}\text{Ru}$ at 400 MeV/nucleon incident energies have been measured in May 2011 at GSI (S394 exp.). In this new experiment, the study of isospin effects is extended to additional observables as, e.g., the yield ratios of light isobars pairs $^3\text{H}/^3\text{He}$ and $^7\text{Li}/^7\text{Be}$.

A schematic view of the experimental set-up is shown in Fig. 1. The Large Area Neutron Detector (LAND) [5] was positioned at laboratory angles around 45° with respect to the beam direction, at a distance of about 5 m from the target. A veto-wall of plastic scintillators in front of LAND allowed discrimination of neutrons and charged particles. In this configuration it was possible to measure the direct and elliptic flows of neutrons and hydrogens at mid-rapidity with high precision in the same angular acceptance. In addition, the Kraków Triple Telescope Array, KraTTA [6], was installed to measure the energy, emission angles and isotopic composition of light charged reaction products. The 35 modules of KraTTA, arranged in a 7x5 array, were placed opposite to LAND at the distance of 40 cm from the target, and covering 160 msr of the solid angle, at polar angles between 20° and 64° . The modules of KraTTA consisted of two, optically decoupled, CsI(Tl) crystals (thickness of 2.5 and 12.5 cm) and three large area, 500 μm thick, PIN photo-diodes. Very good isotopic resolution has been

obtained in the whole dynamic range (see [6]) up to $Z \sim 6$.

The determination of the impact parameter and the orientation of the reaction plane required the use of several devices: i) the ALADIN Time-of-Flight (AToF) wall [7] was used to detect forward emitted charged particles at polar angles smaller than 7° ; two walls (front and rear) of $2.5 \times 100 \text{ cm}^2$ plastic scintillators, read by two photo-multipliers at both ends, gave information on emission angle, atomic number and velocity of ions; ii) 50 thin (between 3.6 and 5.6 mm) CsI(Tl) elements, read out by photo-diodes, arranged in 4 rings of the Washington-University μ Ball array [8], covering polar angles between 60° and 147° , surrounded the target with the aim of measuring the distribution of backward emitted particles and to discriminate against background reactions on non-target material; iii) 352 CsI(Tl) scintillators, 12 cm thick, of the CHIMERA multidetector [9], arranged in 8 rings in 2π azimuthal coverage around the beam axis, covering polar angles between 7° and 20° , measured the emission of light charged particles.

With beam intensities of about 10^5 pps and targets of 1-2% interaction probability, about 5×10^6 events for each system were collected. Special runs were performed with and without target, in order to measure the background from interaction of projectile ions with air, and with iron Shadow Bars covering the angular acceptance of LAND in order to measure neutron background. The analysis of the collected data is currently in progress. As a global result, we show in Fig. 2 the invariant plot of transverse velocity vs. rapidity in the laboratory reference system for charged particles detected by the AToF, CHIMERA and μ Ball and for neutrons registered by the first plane of LAND detector for a sample of the Au+Au data. The plot is not corrected for detection efficiency; in the case of μ Ball, since an energy calibration is at the moment not available, we have adopted a uniform kinetic energy distribution between 0 and 100 MeV. We can clearly see the population of the intense regions at mid-rapidity and around projectile rapidity; since the AToF has a reduced ($\sim 50\%$) efficiency in detecting Hydrogens, a jump in the yield is seen in the matching region between AToF and CHIMERA ($\sim 100\%$ efficiency for the detection of Light Charged Particles). In the whole kinematic range between CHIMERA and μ Ball, isotopic identification of charged particles was obtained in the KraTTA data (not included in this plot). Selection of reaction centrality and background rejection can be performed by looking at the correlations between global variables as extracted from the data of a given sub-detector.

An important feature of the flow measurement is the resolution achieved in determining the azimuthal orientation of the reaction plane because it largely determines the uncertainty associated with the determined flow parameters [10]. As a first test we have estimated the reaction plane orientation from CHIMERA, by using the Q-vector method of Ref. [10]. By applying the sub-event mixing technique of [11], a resolution on reaction plane reconstruction of $\Delta\phi < \sim 30^\circ$ was obtained, quite satisfactory and in agreement with the accuracy expected in the simulations. Finally Fig. 3 shows the azimuthal

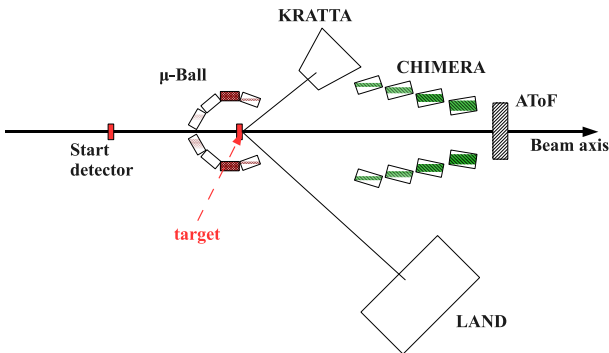


Figure 1. Schematic view, not to scale, of the experimental setup of the ASY-EOS (S394) experiment at GSI

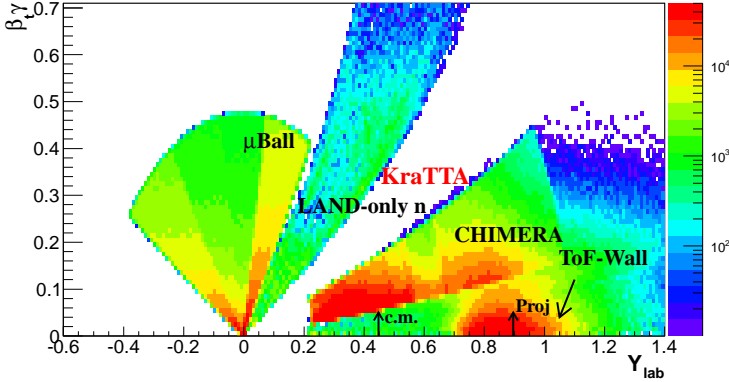


Figure 2. Transverse velocity versus rapidity in laboratory reference system for charged particles detected by AToF, CHIMERA and μ -Ball array and for neutrons detected by LAND for Au+Au data at 400 MeV/nucleon.

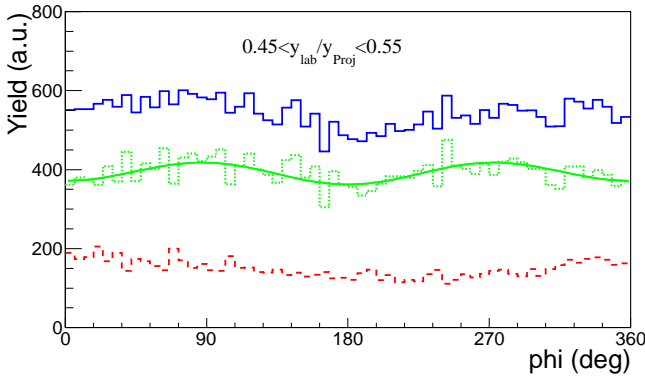


Figure 3. Azimuthal distributions of neutrons for Au+Au collisions measured without (blue continuous line) and with shadow bar (dashed red line). Fitting the difference (green dotted line) with Eq. (1) of [1] yields $v_2 = -0.10 \pm 0.01$, after correcting for reaction plane dispersion.

distribution of neutrons around mid-rapidity, extracted from the 1st plane of LAND, with respect to the reaction plane determined by CHIMERA, for a selected sample of the Au+Au data with impact parameter $b < 7.5$ fm. The expected squeeze-out is clearly seen. Once data reduction will be completed, the ASY-EOS experiment is expected to provide a data set that will allow careful tests of reaction models and the ability to put constraints on the symmetry energy [4].

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